

WHOLE NO. 127

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

are not perfectly satisfied.--U. S. Gaz. July 12

Comment—by J. C. Calhoun. "Equality in its broadest sense, of rights and privileges between citizen and citizen, pursuit and pursuit, and one nation of the country and another." *Unionist*.

How a "CHattel" REASONS.—Not long since we happened, in our wanderings, to fall in with one

of those fugitive "chattels" who sometimes "pursued happiness" contrary to the wishes of their masters. He had an air of independence about him, as well as a seeming sense of man's moral dignity.

"I have," said he, "worn irons upon these hands," raising them before us and putting on a look that spoke a determined heart. "But mark," continued

ed he in a stern voice, "no man fastens them again, unless I am guilty of some other crime than color and the love of freedom? Why should *my* limbs be chained more than *yours*? Did not the same Furies create us both, and give us life and life's

And here he repeated with a good deal of effort the following lines of Robert Burns, which some friends had taught him, as he was unable to read himself.

"If I'm designed yon lordling's slave,
By nature's law designed,
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my mind!"

A young lady who was present, asked him how much he would be worth to his old master provided he should be carried back. "Why, said he, I should bring about fifteen hundred dollars." And, continued the lady, would you not be willing to

return to slavery, if your master would let you have all the money? "No," exclaimed he instantly, "not for twenty hundred dollars! You know my mind wouldn't be free—I should think all the time that I was a *slave*, money wouldn't buy me

We could but bid him, "onward!" as he turned joyfully upon his heel and fixed his eye upon the polar star.—*Freeman*.

*From the New York Evening Star,
Slave Trade.
Extract from Havana July 1. 1839.*

city, under the protection of the American flag, which deserves notice, and which if not in violation of the laws of the United States, is so near akin, and so palpable an evasion of its intent, as to

call for the censure of every good citizen. The trade referred to ought to be considered as participating, aiding, and abetting, in the slave trade; for it is under such an arrangement as protects the vessel with the United States' papers and flag, for the

for with the United States papers and flag, for the outward bound voyage, and until the cargo of slaves is procured. The operation is effected in this way: Vessels of such tonnage and reputed speed, as are necessary for the trade, sailing under United States

papers, are purchased here by persons engaged in the slave trade, and a contract entered into between the seller and purchaser that the vessels shall retain her American papers for a certain time, and security is given by the purchaser that the register

and all the vessel's papers shall be returned to the proper authorities in the United States within that time. By this contract the purchaser secures the vessel's papers for the voyage to the coast of Afri-

pa. The purchaser puts on board here a new crew and some American citizen as master—no matter who, or of what profession, so that he is a desperate fellow—and takes the title of flag-captain, without any command whatever, serving only as

a protection for the vessel against English cruisers whilst on the coast of Africa, and until the slaves are secured. After this object is obtained, the captain in fact, or the person who superintends the expedition, executes a series of

expedition, presents a power of attorney for the transfer of a vessel, and takes charge as captain: she is then put under the Portuguese flag, and starts for Cuba; and the flag captain returns in her as a passenger, with his American papers, securing to

himself a part of the profits of the voyage for his services with a full knowledge of the intention of the voyage at the time it was commenced. This is a daily operation here, and a number of vessels within the past month have been taken out.

The *M. of Philadelphia*, has recently cleared under a nominal command—and a short time since, another vessel cleared for New Orleans to procure

papers for her nominal captain. And there are now a number of vessels in this port, sold for the same trade, and preparing for the voyage. It may be well here to give some circumstances connected with the despatching of these ships.

When Mr. ———, called at the Consulate for the necessary papers to enable him to take charge of a vessel,—he first asked the question, in prose

of the witnesses who proved M. ———'s citizenship, whether the papers which he had received would protect him on the coast of Africa, against all harm from the English?—Mr. Trist replied, "he might laugh at the English."

go to the devil." These circumstances I got from one of the witnesses, and he further remarked, that Mr. Trist knew at the time that the vessel had been sold here and was Spanish property, in fact,

and that she was bound to the coast of Africa. The Consul also knew, that the———was bound to the coast, as he advised Mr. B., who was to have superseded Mr. M., not to go to the coast at this season of the year as it was very unhealthy.

I make no comment on these statements, but leave it with my countrymen to say, whether Mr. Trist, the American Consul here, uses his authority to enforce or to evade the laws of congress.

Note.—The public interests all round seem to require the appointment of another consul, in the place of Mr. Trist. The President can repay any political favour by providing for Mr. Trist in an-

A pro-slavery man in this office a few days since inveighing against Abolitionism in a manner which

indicated no small degree of acrimony, being asked what anti-slavery principles were, replied, he had never read them—he did not know—and he did not want to know. He was then asked if he had attended an anti-slavery meeting, to which he re-

He was told that he was perfectly consistent, which he willingly admitted. He exhibited more

...the worst kind of people, and said that "Arthur Tappan ought to have his head cut off."—*Aurora*.

The American Slavers.

DEBATE.—It is somewhat ludicrous to see the studious efforts of the colonizers, in making out a list of names, and in the selection of the officers, whose names will sound large in print, and give to the association an air of respectability, in which its principles could never even be mentioned. The names of the officers of the New York State Colonization Society, recently organized in the city of New York, and we find upon fourteen Honorable, twenty-two, and one General. Not a man among them all who bears his title. That all these men have consented to serve as officers of the Society, may well be regarded as a disgrace to the name of Doctor. Not the venerable President of the Union College, who, we know, is a contributor to the anti-slavery treasury. He is a popular man, however, and his name may be some day a name of honor to the cause of Colonization. As to the title, the colonizers may take these—our cause is to essentially demonstrate to reverence such pretensions and titles.—Give us the name of the Colonization Society, and we will not only work the institution of slavery "pick a rack," but bring

Extract from the Pamphlet.

"As it treating offences according to their magnitude, to pass by these without a frown while they express loathing at open communion, and thrust you from your presence! Are you strict in this point? How is it in regard to the most weighty matters of the law—in regard to personal liberty, mental improvement, female chastity, and the domestic affections? Are they cherished and defended by you? and is the invader of them excluded at the table of the Lord, from a seat by your side?"

cannot conceive such a doctrine.

From the facts agreed upon in this case, it seems that the claimant consented that the slave should come to the Territory, and that his master should be absolute, but there was an understanding that the latter was to pay a certain amount to the former as the price of his liberty. How the failure to comply with this understanding could render the slave free, and how the master could be held to an escape, we are unable to comprehend. The petitioner is under the same obligation to fulfil his engagement as though, instead of purchasing his man freed, he had purchased him as a slave, and to pay money for the purchase of any other species of property. It is at most only a debt, for the non-payment of which no man in this Territory could be reduced to slavery.

We are not declaring there can be no escape in cases where a slave goes to a free state with the consent of his master. He may be sent upon an errand with directions to return immediately, or he may be sent to a free state, to labor, or with others. Under such circumstances his refusal to return might probably be regarded as an escape. But this certainly cannot be the case where the slave is sent to a free state with a full understanding by all parties, that the slave was going to become a permanent resident of the free state or territory.

It is contradicted on the part of the claimant, that slavery is not prohibited in this Territory.

to try to adopt it now, but we are persuaded that we will ultimately see the wisdom and simplicity of the "plan," and once having carried it out, will be enabled to see the wisdom of persisting and adopting it before. It is thus. To put down dissent at the North it needs only to put it up at the South, by breaking the fetter of the slave, removing the very cause of the dissent, by persisting and proclaiming liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. Let them do this, and they will no longer be troubled by the "necessary fanaticism" of the North. Let them do this, and they need no longer, as John Randolph expressed it, "keep sentry at their own door." The necessity of committing arson and murder, and giving up the reins of government to the mob, will be removed. Let them do this, and so that the "patristical institution" may be preserved, will no longer exist. Our southern brethren will sleep better, keep cooler, and be happier for the effect. Let the South try it. Antigua has tried it, and likes it. Barbadoes has done the same. Jamaica is waking up of the same bright race.

Let the pressing up of nations
From slavery's fatal sleep—
The manner of a universe,
Turn down into deep slumber.

Let our own land hear the thrilling cry of Liberty,
awake, alive, revived, and strong in her up

P. M. Sawyer, who is known to many of our members, has been called to the ministry of the Gospel. He has just made application to the Quarterly Conference of the Liberty street station of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for a preacher's license. He has been a member of the church for many years, and has been in church good standing, for nearly ten years—during one of which he has held an exhorter's license, and acted as Secretary of the Leader's Association. His application for a license was made, yet no statement no objection was made, yet no application for a preacher's license was required, because he is an *unhappy member of an anti-slavery Society*. He believes with Wesley that "liberty is the right of every human creature as soon as he breathes the vital air; and no human being can deprive him of that right which he has by the laws of God." He believes with Wesley that the slave is a brother, and that he believes with the Methodist Conference of 1780, "that slavery is contrary to the laws of God." He is contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion. He holds "in the deepest abhorrence the practice of slavery, and will not cease to seek its destruction by all wise and prudent means." And he is united with others similar minded, to give them a due dissemination, and thus contribute his share to moral influence for the destruction of that system.

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